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1. Radio traffic in Hungary can be differentiated into six classes:

   a. Radio in military pre-training and training

   b. Radio in the army

   c. Air warning and defense

   d. Radio in national security service

   e. Commercial radio

   f. Official broadcasting programs.

2. Military Pre-Training. In the sphere of military pre-training there are "radio circles" which are incorporated in the higher levels of the SZHSZ (Alliance of Fighters for Freedom). Basic principles are taught in these circles and the members have to build different kinds of radio equipment with their own hands. Work is done in both sending and receiving, using equipment that has been culled out by the army, captured equipment and old patrol radios which the army no longer uses. In addition to the building of apparatus, stress is laid on communication service and network discipline.

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3. The further training in military radio work also takes place within the SZHSZ, with the aid of the various local branches of that organization and the military garrison units trained in communications service. Regular army equipment, obtained on loan from the local troops, is used in this training. Main emphasis is laid on practice with the Morse code. Women in large numbers have been and are being trained. The purpose of the training program is to maintain a reserve of trained radio-telegraphers who will eventually be needed by the troops, and to give the women basic schooling for service in the rear areas.

4. Army Radio.-Radio communication and service in the army is basically like that in every army. The situation in Hungary is complicated however by the large amount of equipment used, so that standardization of radio practice within the frame of the military formations has not thus far been practically possible. The army and the air force have to be treated separately in this connection, because of the different equipment used by the two services.

5. In the army, the R-3 is the radio equipment of the lower military commands, from combat commandos to regimental commands. This equipment consists of a 5 kW sender and a superheterodyne receiver. The sender has three tubes with constant-current modulation system. The super receiver is a 5-tube apparatus. The current source is a 132 volt anode with 100 working hours and a 9 ampere storage battery with 16 working hours. The range of this apparatus is 5 to 10 km. for speech and 20 to 40 km. for radio-telegraphic communication, depending on the antenna and the character of the terrain. There is also the smaller equipment used by the subordinate branches, such as the so-called petrol radios of 2 kW capacity and an operating range of 2 km. at most.

6. The division commands and equivalent middle-level organizations use the R-7 equipment in different variations such as R-7a, R-7b, etc. It has a 10 kW sender and a range of 50 to 60 km. The higher commands, like corps and army commands, have the R-8 and R-9 apparatus. These are much like the R-7 but have greater power and range. The R-20 is a Soviet-type apparatus, copied from an American high power model, and having a 10 kW sender. Its use is limited to high commands.

7. The equipment listed above constitutes the backbone of the army radio communication system. There are many other types, partly old army models, partly experimental types, partly equipment kept in use out of necessity until new can be supplied. There is also special equipment like that of the armored troops, which is of Soviet make. The armored regiment at Esztergom, for example, has Soviet "Lo-R.K." radios, the technical details of which are not known.

8. Air Force. The radio equipment used in the air force and its working field are very different from the army's. The R-7L is the backbone of the air force radio system. It is a 10 kW ground station with which all military airfields and higher air force commands are equipped, and with which they can keep in communication with aircraft in flight up to a distance of 100 km. The air force high command in the army ministry in Budapest has a special sending and receiving station, technical details of which are not known. The radio equipment used in aircraft is all of Soviet origin and style. It differs very little from that used in other armies. The air force also has various special installations--sound ranging, direction finding, control stations, etc.--for special purposes.

9. Air Warning and Defense System.- This system is completely independent of the army, although the antiaircraft artillery uses the same radio equipment (R-3, R-7). The anticraft radio intelligence system has been built up schematically to provide radio connections from the high antiaircraft command to:

a. the antiaircraft positions and batteries

b. the air observation and alert system

c. searchlight positions and radar installations

d. the appropriate air force commands (interceptor and pursuit groups).

The radio stations of the air observation groups have been specially equipped for their task. They have a special 10 kW sender and ordinary superheterodyne receiver which work on the usual main current. They also have the necessary reserve current sources, such as motor generators. Every air observation group in Hungary is provided with this equipment; every air raid central has at least three sets. The national air defense central has numerous large radio stations, of over 20 kW capacity.

10. National Security Services.- The national police headquarters in Budapest has three high power (50 kW) senders which are also at the disposal of the Interior Ministry. There is a 20 kW sender and receiver station in every police headquarters, and a super receiver in every police station. The great headquarters sender beams out information to the police stations for hours at a time daily. The higher police commands are also in communication with the subordinate posts by telephone and telegraph. Until the end of 1953 the national police sender only transmitted information in cipher, such as confidential orders, investigations and inquiries. Since 1 Jan 54 an open communications service has been introduced; since that time important regulations, reports and orders are no longer transmitted by radio, but by telephone and telegraph.

11. The AVH central in Budapest has several long distance senders. They are located at Jászai-Mari Platz, Szabadsághegy, Rózsadomb and Zugliget. These four senders are in standing communication with the AVH sections, border detachments and river police stations. It is believed that there is a separate information transmitting system for each branch of the AVH (counterespionage, investigation, evidence, etc.) but the details are not known. The AVH reports are always in cipher and work by the Morse system. The armed AVH troops are equipped with regular army radio apparatus.

12. The national railways (MAV) have their own short wave system, by which the general administration keeps in continuous contact with the territorial directors and the more important junction points. The railways have also introduced the well known automatic system by which it is possible to communicate directly with the block towers and with moving trains. In this direction the Hungarian railways are in the forefront of modern technical developments, and ahead of many Western countries.

13. The Hungarian-Russian Shipping Company (Meszhart) also has its own short wave sending and receiving system. The central station is in the Maria Valeria Gasse, in Budapest, and is in standing communication with all ports and district offices. All freighters and tugs are also equipped with sending and receiving apparatus.

14. The National Truck Transportation Enterprise (TEFU) likewise has two-way radio equipment by which the central administration and the district offices correspond with one another. This service can be of the greatest importance in the event of a mobilization.

15. Broadcasting Programs. - Entertainment programs, politics and Cominform Propaganda are beamed from the two national stations: Budapest I, known as the "Kossuth sender," at Lakihegy; Budapest II, the "Petöfi sender", at Diósd. These broadcasts are transmitted with amplification over relay stations at Miskolc, Nyiregyháza, Magyaróvár, Pécs and Szombathely. A new station has been built at Balatonszabadi which broadcasts with 135 kW on the 334 meter wavelength. The station is already in operation. A duplicate station is being erected at Szolnok. It is planned to develop the relay stations named above into county stations which will broadcast their own programs from their own studios. A few of the relay stations play a leading part in the foreign propaganda of the Hungarian People's Democracy; for example, the Pécs station, which broadcasts on the 228.3 meter wavelength, is used for South Slav propaganda, and the Szombathely station for German-language propaganda, especially for Communist propaganda in Austria. Local stations of smaller power operate in all industrial centers that are remote from large cities. These stations carry the programs of the long distance senders, but they also frequently broadcast programs of local importance, active Communist propaganda, and "educational" programs in the interests of the Communist Party and the Soviet Occupation. Important local stations of this kind are known at Tatabánya and Matra mountain.

16. Radio facilities developed unprecedentedly in Hungary after World War II and have had an enormous impact in all areas of national life. Naturally they have been used for Communist propaganda. The authorities in recent years have done everything to popularize radio among the people. Short wave radio facilities have been extended enormously. This development was accelerated first of all on farsighted military grounds. In the interest of total preparedness, thousands of women were trained as radio-telegraphers and Morse and radio courses were established for the youth of both sexes. International short wave correspondence by amateurs is not permitted. Domestic communication is strongly controlled and cannot be carried on at one's own pleasure. It is generally carried on as a part of instruction and practise. There is no doubt but radio traffic in Hungary is considerably greater than in comparable foreign countries. The reasons are, first, the training given youth, and second, the overproportionate size of the security agencies. The number of senders is large, and the traffic is correspondingly heavy.

17. Hungary is also far advanced industrially in this field. Almost all the equipment is of domestic production. The army offers an exception; its equipment, together with its armored vehicles and airplanes, is delivered from the Soviet Union. However parts for this foreign equipment are produced in Hungary in large quantities and are also made available to other Satellite states.